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1. From May to mid-September 1951, Soviet air troops moved from Chita, Irkutsk, Khabarovsk, and other places in the USSR to Manchuria, where international air forces were organized.¹ Soviet engineers expanded the former Japanese-built air bases and the number of planes moved to Manchuria increased steadily. An air force division was organized with volunteers from Communist China, North Korea, East Germany, the Caucasian mountain regions, Poland, Czechoslovakia, and other Soviet satellites. The commander of this division is Kanzski.² Most of the pilots of the jet fighters are Soviet air officers wearing the uniform of the Chinese Communist air force. The approximate number of personnel and planes in Manchuria are as follows:

a. Fighter strength, including scout-planes.

Base	Personnel	Number of planes	Distribution
Dairen	350	70	For Soviets
Mukden	550	120	For Soviets and Chinese Communists
Antung	120	25	For Soviets and Chinese Communists
Ssup'ingchieh	280	60	For Soviets
Anshan	280	60	For Soviets
Changchun	450	90	For Soviets and Chinese Communists.

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Harbin	370	75	For Soviets
Kirin	220	30	For Soviets and Chinese Communists
Yenchi	280	45	For Soviets and Chinese Communists
Chinchou	220	30	For Soviets and Chinese Communists
Linyu	150	20	For Soviets
Mutanchiang	550	100	For Soviets and Chinese Communists
Hailar	600	120	For Soviets
Chengte	290	50	For Soviets
Tunghua	300	60	For Soviets and Chinese Communists
Chian	100	25	For Soviets and Chinese Communists
TOTAL	5,110	980	

b. Bomber strength, including both heavy and light bombers.

Mukden	100	20	For Soviets and Chinese Communists
Changchun	120	25	For Soviets and Chinese Communists
Harbin	150	30	For Soviets
Tsitsihar	170	35	For Soviets
Hailar	150	30	For Soviets
Chiamussu	160	30	For Soviets and Chinese Communists
Mutanchiang	180	35	For Soviets
Dairen	100	20	For Soviets
TOTAL	1,130	225	

c. The international Communist air forces in Manchuria totals 6,230 personnel and 1,205 airplanes, including fighters, scout-planes, and light and heavy bombers.

2. In September the international air forces in Manchuria were constructing bases in the northern part of Manchuria and planning to bomb United Nations supply bases and important military establishments in South Korea. They were also declaring that they would bomb Japan if the United Nations forces bombed Manchuria.
3. In mid-September a factory at Ssup'ingchieh was producing airplane parts, including wings, wheels, other metal parts, and lacquer, for airplanes at bases in Manchuria.

1. ☐ Comment. Whether these "international air forces" include the Chinese Communist air forces, and whether they are one international air force is not clear.
2. ☐ Comment. The spelling of this name is as received.

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